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Forests and economic development

Letter dated 1 February 2012 from the Permanent Representatives of Indonesia and Japan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to inform you that the Government of Indonesia and the Government of Japan co-hosted a country-led initiative in support of the United Nations Forum on Forests, on the theme "Challenges of sustainable forest management: integrating environment, social and economic values of forests" in Tokyo from 8 to 10 March 2011.

The objectives of the initiative were: (a) to provide an overview of the international trends related to sustainable forest management since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, including the discussions on policy tools and instruments for emerging issues such as reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries; and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries (REDD-plus) and biodiversity conservation; (b) to review the development and implementation to a range of policy tools and instruments introduced for the practice of sustainable forest management, and to share experiences and lessons learned; (c) to discuss the challenges and opportunities ahead, and to consider possible future actions in advancing sustainable forest management and thereby, contribute to the international deliberations thereon.

* E/CN.18/2013/1.

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Please recycle

The attached summary report by the co-chairs encapsulates the highlights of the deliberations undertaken during the country-led initiative (see annex). We request that it be issued as a document of the tenth session of the Forum.

(*Signed*) Desra **Percaya**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Indonesia

(*Signed*) Tsuneo **Nishida**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Japan

Annex to the letter dated 1 February 2012 from the Permanent Representatives of Indonesia and Japan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

International seminar on the theme "Challenges of sustainable forest management: integrating environmental, social and economic values of forests" 8 to 10 March 2011, Tokyo

Co-chairs' summary report

Contents

		Page
1.	Background	4
	Context and objectives	4
	Summary of proceedings	5
2.	Conclusions and recommendations	6
	Session 1. Overview	6
	Session 2. Development and implementation of policy tools and instruments for sustainable forest management	7
	Subsession 2.1. Criteria and indicators	7
	Subsession 2.2. Guidelines	9
	Subsession 2.3. Forest certification and legality verification	10
	Session 3. Challenges and opportunities ahead	11
	Session 4. Panel discussion and conclusions	13
	Appendix I	15
	List of presenters and titles of presentations	15
	Appendix II	17
	List of Steering Committee members, seminar officers, facilitators and panellists	17

International seminar on "Challenges of sustainable forest management: integrating environmental, social and economic values of forests"

Co-chairs' summary report

1. Background

Context and objectives

The present report is a summary of the discussions held during the international seminar, entitled "Challenges of sustainable forest management: integrating environmental, social and economic values of forests", which was a country-led initiative in support of the United Nations Forum on Forests. The event, which took place in Tokyo, from 8 to 10 March 2011, was co-hosted by the Governments of Japan and Indonesia, and was co-organized with the International Tropical Timber Organization, Forest Europe and the Montreal Process.

Since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Earth Summit), which took place in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1992, the global forest community has been engaged in efforts to advance sustainable forest management. Various actions have been undertaken to promote and implement sustainable forest management, including the development and implementation of policy tools and instruments such as criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management, forest certification, legality verification and guidelines addressing specific areas of sustainable forest management. Recently, policy tools and instruments to deal with emerging issues, including the mitigation of climate change and the conservation of biodiversity, as well as improvement of forest governance, have also been discussed in related international forums, such as the meetings of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the meetings of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity and the meetings of the International Tropical Timber Council.

Against this background, the country-led initiative was designed to contribute to the work of the Forum under its multi-year programme of work for the period 2007-2015. The seminar was convened with the following objectives:

(a) To provide an overview of the international trends related to sustainable forest management since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, including the discussions on policy tools and instruments for emerging issues such as reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries; and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries (REDD-plus) and biodiversity conservation;

(b) To review the development and implementation of a range of policy tools and instruments introduced for the practice of sustainable forest management, and to share experiences and lessons learned;

(c) To discuss the challenges and opportunities ahead, and to consider possible future actions advancing sustainable forest management and thereby, contribute to the international deliberations thereon.

Preparation for the seminar was guided by a steering committee consisting of members from the Governments of Japan and Indonesia, the International Tropical

Timber Organization, Forest Europe, the Montreal Process and the United Nations Forum on Forests, as listed in appendix I.

Summary of proceedings

The country-led initiative was attended by around 170 participants from 30 countries, including international experts from Governments, multilateral and non-governmental organizations and the private sector.

The seminar was officially opened by the Parliamentary Secretary for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Japan, Masayo Tanabu, and the Director General of Forest Utilization, Ministry of Forestry of Indonesia, Iman Santoso. A welcome address was delivered by the Executive Director of the International Tropical Timber Organization, Emmanuel ZeMeka.

The event was co-chaired by Takeshi Goto of the Forestry Agency, Japan, and Agus Sarsito, Ministry of Forestry, Indonesia. Steven Johnson of the International Tropical Timber Organization was the rapporteur.

A number of presentations, followed by discussions, were made in accordance with the following agenda.

Session 1. Overview

Session 1 presented the overview of the international trends and discussions on the policy tools and instruments related to sustainable forest management, so as to provide a platform for the discussions in the subsequent sessions.

Session 2. Development and implementation of policy tools and instruments for sustainable forest management

Session 2 introduced a variety of policy tools and instruments that have been developed and implemented to practice sustainable forest management. The session consisted of three subsessions according to the types of the tools and instruments as listed below.

Subsession 2.1. Criteria and indicators

Subsession 2.2. Guidelines

Subsession 2.3. Forest certification and legality verification

Session 3. Challenges and opportunities ahead

Session 3 introduced the experiences and lessons learned in several countries and the challenges and opportunities recognized through the implementation of projects to practise sustainable forest management.

Session 4. Panel discussion and conclusions

Session 4 provided participants with opportunities to exchange their views from different disciplines and perspectives and to facilitate further communication, collaboration and cooperation among participants. Based on the discussions at the various sessions, as well as a panel discussion, the session concluded with an overview of the meeting's conclusions and recommendations.

Subsession 4.1. Panel discussion "What are the most pressing challenges facing sustainable forest management?"

Subsession 4.2. Conclusion

An optional field excursion to the urban forest of Meiji Jingu in Tokyo was organized for the overseas participants on 10 March 2011.

Based on the presentations followed by the discussions at the country-led initiative, the co-chairs compiled the conclusions and recommendations, as contained in the following section.

2. Conclusions and recommendations

Session 1. Overview

Conclusions

Participants:

- Acknowledged that significant progress has been made towards sustainable forest management since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in 1992 (Earth Summit), as indicated by the facts, including the declining loss of forest cover, the increasing area of forests under sustainable management, revised national strategies and plans for forests and expanding community-based forest management and stakeholder involvement, as well as the introduction of a range of policy tools and instruments for sustainable forest management, such as criteria and indicators, guidelines, forest certification, national forest programmes and countermeasures to illegal logging;

- Also acknowledged that international commitments to sustainable forest management have grown stronger since 1992 through a series of policy dialogues under the auspices of the United Nations, namely the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests, the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests and, most recently, the United Nations Forum on Forests, which eventually resulted in the adoption of the non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests and the four shared Global Objectives on Forests, the first comprehensive international agreement on forests elaborating the concept of sustainable forest management and identifying the sets of national and international actions on forests;

- Acknowledged that insufficient funding is a serious challenge for sustainable forest management and noted that the ongoing work, in the context of the Forum, on forest financing and emerging REDD-plus mechanisms shows great promise in finding a lasting solution to meet this challenge;

- Emphasized that progress, in particular the development of policy tools and instruments by various regional initiatives and processes,. including the Montreal Process, Forest Europe, the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization and the Tehran Process, with the support of international organizations and institutions, such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the International Tropical Timber Organization, has substantially contributed to the identification of seven thematic elements of sustainable forest management and the elaboration of a

holistic and dynamic concept of sustainable forest management and subsequently, to the evolution of the Global Forest Resources Assessment Programme of FAO;

- Recognized, at the same time, that challenges for sustainable forest management still remain and are closely associated with the underlying causes of continuing deforestation and forest degradation, such as poverty, weak forest governance, low visibility of forests in national development strategies, inadequate land tenure, insufficient stakeholder participation and the lack of necessary information, capacity and institutions, which are related to and often exacerbated by issues of global concern such as poverty, climate change, biodiversity loss, desertification and land degradation.

Recommendations

Participants:

- Encouraged countries to make further efforts to undertake concrete actions to implement sustainable forest management on the ground through improvements in forest monitoring, assessment and reporting, forest governance, cross-sectoral and multi-institutional coordination, land tenure reform, stakeholder involvement in forest-related decision-making and capacity-building and institutional development;

- Also encouraged countries, international and regional organizations, institutions, processes and initiatives to firmly and continuously support the efforts of countries, particularly developing countries, including low forest cover countries, to implement the non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests and to advance sustainable forest management through various collaborative efforts, including North-South, South-South, triangular and regional cooperation.

Session 2. Development and implementation of policy tools and instruments for sustainable forest management

Subsession 2.1. Criteria and indicators

Conclusions

Participants:

- Acknowledged that steady progress has been made in the development and practice of criteria and indicators in the last two decades, recognizing the substantive achievements made by processes, such as Forest Europe and the Montreal Process, and notable developments emerging from other processes, particularly the efforts to operationalize and further harmonize such frameworks for criteria and indicators as the joint attempts by the African Timber Organization and the International Tropical Timber Organization in Central and West Africa and by the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization and the International Tropical Timber Organization for the Amazon Basin, as well as the efforts under the Tehran Process for low forest cover countries;

- Recognized that frameworks for criteria and indicators have provided not only a common tool to monitor, assess and report on forests and forest management, but also a common understanding of sustainable forest management for

integrating the multiple values of forests into forest management and policies, a common ground for working out shared objectives and collaboration with stakeholders and a common platform for exchanging knowledge, experiences and lessons learned and fostering collaboration and cooperation among associated countries;

- Also recognized that frameworks for criteria and indicators have provided a substantial basis for the development of forest certification schemes and the identification of indicators for monitoring forest governance, and also contributed to the evolution of the Global Forest Resources Assessment Programme of FAO as a comprehensive assessment of the world's forests and their management;

- Noted that indicators may vary according to the characteristics of forests, such as forest types, and to the scales they are applied to, while criteria are basically common across geographic regions and scales;

- Recognized that countries, particularly developing countries, including low forest cover countries, often face difficulties in implementing criteria and indicators at the field level owing to insufficient capacity, commitment and funding.

Recommendations

Participants:

- Encouraged processes relating to criteria and indicators and associated countries to reinforce commitments and efforts to operationalize and further improve their criteria and indicators, including by prioritizing the development of an efficient monitoring system and the capacity to operate it;

- Invited countries and international organizations and institutions to continue to support processes relating criteria and indicators, and associated countries and other countries, in particular developing countries, including low forest cover countries, in operationalizing and further improving their frameworks for criteria and indicators;

- Encouraged processes relating to criteria and indicators and associated countries to periodically review the relevance of indicators, taking into account the reporting needs emerging from issues related to forest governance, forest degradation, climate change mitigation and adaptation, biodiversity conservation and combating desertification and land degradation, as well as scientific and technical developments, while keeping in mind that constant changes in indicators may hinder consistent monitoring, assessment and reporting;

- Recommended that processes relating to criteria and indicators further collaborate with each other so as to share knowledge and experiences gained through the implementation and improvement of frameworks for criteria and indicators and to raise awareness of the value and potential uses for those criteria and indicators;

- Also recommended that processes relating to criteria and indicators, in collaboration with relevant international organizations and institutions, including FAO, the International Tropical Timber Organization and the

secretariat of the Forum, strive to improve the consistency in reporting among themselves and with other relevant reporting mechanisms, as appropriate, with the aim of reducing countries' reporting burden, contributing to systematic and integrated reporting and facilitating the further implementation and improvement of such frameworks;

- Invited, in this connection, relevant international institutions, particularly conferences of the parties and secretariats of forest-related conventions, to take into account the existing frameworks for criteria and indicators in developing new forest-related monitoring, assessment and reporting mechanisms, and, to this end, consider further collaboration with other related processes and with the Task Force on streamlining forest-related reporting of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests.

Subsession 2.2. Guidelines

Conclusions

Participants:

- Acknowledged that a variety of guidelines have been developed by international organizations and institutions to assist countries, private enterprises and forest owners in making the management of their forests and forest operations consistent with the requirements for sustainable forest management;
- Recognized that while some guidelines have been systematically incorporated into a broader policy framework, such as national forest programmes and regional projects, implementation of many guidelines is lagging at the operational level;
- Noted that in this connection, the proliferation of guidelines may be placing a significant burden on countries' ability to absorb and apply them at the operational level and may result in a lack of awareness and acknowledgement of such guidelines by policymakers, forest owners and forest managers;
- Also recognized that there remain urgent needs for developing adequate policy tools and instruments for identifying, monitoring and reporting on critical aspects of forests and forest management, including forest degradation and forest governance in the context of the issues of particular global concern, such as reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries; and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries (REDD-plus), biodiversity conservation, as well as the creation of an enabling environment for sustainable forest management, and, in this respect, welcomed the efforts being made by members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests.

Recommendations

Participants:

- Encouraged countries to further strive to operationalize existing guidelines, and invited relevant international organizations and institutions, as well as

countries in a position to do so, to continue to support the effort of countries, particularly developing countries, including low forest cover countries;

- Also invited relevant international organizations and institutions to monitor the state of the implementation of forest-related guidelines, and, in this connection, consider the inclusion of a concise reporting format in each of the guidelines so that users could demonstrate the conformity of their forest management and operations to internationally recognized standards;

- Further invited relevant international organizations and institutions to consider collaborating on a study to assess the capacity of countries to absorb and operationalize multiple forest-related guidelines and the desirability and feasibility of synthesizing some or all existing guidelines.

Subsession 2.3. Forest certification and legality verification

Conclusions

Participants:

- Acknowledged that forest certification is one of the broadly accepted instruments currently applied at the forest management unit level to demonstrate sustainable forest management, and recognized the considerable progress in the past two decades in its development and application, including associated chain-of-custody tracking/certification systems;

- Also acknowledged that forest certification has in some cases contributed to the improvement in the practice of forest management, conservation of biodiversity, labour conditions and market access;

- Recognized that the application of forest certification is still lagging behind in tropical forests, owing to weaker domestic market forces, international market premiums for certified products and the lack of enabling conditions for sustainable forest management, including capacity and funding;

- Also recognized that communities and smallholders continue to face disadvantages in accessing and implementing forest certification, owing, in part, to the technical complexity, additional financial burden and economies of scale involved in implementing it;

- Noted the efforts of the European Union in striving to exclude illegally harvested timber and associated products from the European Union market by 2013 through the implementation of its regulation on timber[a] and voluntary partnership agreements under its Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade Action Plan;

- Also noted that legality requirements are currently overtaking interest in forest certification, a situation likely to continue as long as the procurement policies of importing countries specify legality as a requirement for market access.

[a] Regulation (EU) No. 995/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council, of 20 October 2010, which shall apply as from 3 March 2013.

Recommendations

Participants:

- Invited countries and relevant international organizations and institutions to facilitate multi-stakeholder dialogues to ensure all interests are reflected in forest certification schemes and the development of locally applicable certification standards and procedures, including simplified schemes for communities and smallholders, and the improvement of the capacity of local certification auditors;
- Also invited countries to consider forest certification as one of the potential tools to improve forest governance, and, in this connection, also consider introducing procurement policies with the aim of creating domestic markets for certified products;
- Further invited international, regional and national organizations and institutions involved in the management of forest certification schemes to consider promoting the convergence among certification schemes and standards with the intention of facilitating the trade of certified forest products;
- Encouraged relevant international organizations and institutions, such as International Tropical Timber Organization and other members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, to collect, analyse and make available information on the economic, social and environmental impact of forest certification, including on the competitiveness of tropical timber and its products;
- Invited relevant international organizations and institutions to promote synergies between forest certification and forest carbon certification schemes to ensure coherence in their requirements and procedures;
- Encouraged countries to consider introducing legality assurance schemes in collaboration with relevant international initiatives, such as the Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade Action Plan of the European Union, as appropriate.

Session 3. Challenges and opportunities ahead

Conclusions

Participants:

- Acknowledged that considerable progress has been made towards sustainable forest management in many countries and regions, including developing countries, while challenges still remain in the practice of sustainable forest management on the ground and opportunities are emerging from global forest-related issues such as biodiversity conservation and REDD-plus;
- Also acknowledged that the sustained political will of countries and the support of the international community are required for the implementation of sustainable forest management practices, particularly in developing countries, including those with low forest cover;

- Recognized that further effort is needed to integrate the environmental, social and economic values of forests as well as the diverse interests, perspectives and innovative ideas of all stakeholders into the management of both protected and production forests;

- Also recognized that weak forest governance and law enforcement, including corruption and fraud, and continuing exploitation of nominally protected forests, remain challenges in the forestry sector of some countries, although a certain amount of progress has been made in implementing countermeasures in both timber-producing and timber-consuming countries;

- Further recognized that those involved in forest management practices on the ground, in particular smallholders, local and indigenous communities and community-based enterprises often face difficulties in implementing and participating in sustainable forest management practices;

- Acknowledged that opportunities exist in the use of policy tools and instruments for sustainable forest management, such as frameworks for criteria and indicators, forest certification schemes and national forest programmes, in tackling both existing and emerging challenges, including contributing to global forest-related targets and initiatives such as the Aichi Biodiversity Targets adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity at its tenth meeting and the operationalization of REDD-plus.

Recommendations

Participants:

- Encouraged countries to reinforce their commitments to and raise awareness of sustainable forest management, and further strive to mainstream sustainable forest management into their development strategies and national land use policies and plans;

- Also encouraged countries to increase the capacity of those implementing sustainable forest management at the field level through the enhancement of training and incentives, and invited international organizations and institutions to support such efforts, particularly in developing countries;

- Further encouraged countries to strengthen efforts to improve forest governance through a wide range of actions such as land tenure reform, the enhancement of stakeholder involvement in decision-making, improvements in access and benefit sharing and the development of markets responsive to the legality of forest products, as well as direct countermeasures to the illegal harvesting of forest products and associated trade;

- Encouraged countries, in this connection, to effectively utilize relevant policy tools and instruments by incorporating them into broader policy measures and frameworks, such as national development strategies, and invited international organizations and institutions, regional processes and initiatives and associated countries to support such efforts;

- Invited relevant international and regional organizations and institutions, in this respect, to collect, analyse and make available knowledge and experiences related to the practice of sustainable forest management, including policy tools

and instruments to promote good practices and promote related international cooperation, collaboration and partnership in order to facilitate the efforts of countries to advance sustainable forest management.

Session 4. Panel discussion and conclusions

Conclusions

Participants:

- Acknowledged that sustainable forest management is a holistic and dynamic concept that emerged from and has evolved since the international deliberations of the Earth Summit in 1992, which can serve as an effective means to achieve sustainable development, including the Millennium Development Goals and the objectives and targets of the related international arrangements, institutions and initiatives such as those for biodiversity conservation, climate change mitigation and adaptation and combating desertification and land degradation;

- Also acknowledged that the International Year of Forests, 2011, and the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in 2012 will provide the international forest community with unprecedented opportunities to advocate for the effectiveness of sustainable forest management as well as to promote the achievements towards and future actions required for sustainable forest management, recognizing that the concept of sustainable forest management, together with processes relating to criteria and indicators and other international initiatives, evolved from the outcome of the Earth Summit in 1992;

- Recognized that recent developments in the international negotiations and dialogues on global environmental issues, including biodiversity conservation, REDD-plus and payment for environmental services, provide opportunities and challenges for sustainable forest management as a tool for contributing to the achievement of their respective objectives and targets;

- Further recognized, in this connection, that existing policy tools and instruments can facilitate not only the practice of sustainable forest management but also the actions to address forest-related challenges associated with global environmental issues, such as the safeguards and monitoring, reporting and verification for REDD-plus and the monitoring and reporting on Aichi Biodiversity Targets;

- Recognized, on the other hand, that countries face an increasing number of requests from various forest-related international organizations and institutions for a broad range of information on forests, forest management and other related aspects of forests.

Recommendations

Participants:

- Encouraged Member States, together with the members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, individuals and other organizations, to continue promoting sustainable forest management in all relevant forums as an effective means to advance sustainable development, bearing in mind that its holistic

and dynamic nature, including the values of associated policy tools and instruments, needs to be fully understood in the context of relevant global environmental issues;

- Encouraged the international forest community to utilize the framework provided by the non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests and other policy tools and instruments for sustainable forest management and to act together through various channels with a common voice to take advantage of the opportunities of the International Year of Forests and the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development to demonstrate what has been achieved towards sustainable forest management since the Earth Summit in 1992 and how sustainable forest management, including the use of policy tools and instruments, can contribute to global efforts to meet challenges and opportunities;

- Recommended that foresters look outside their sector and proactively interact with other sectors to advocate and demonstrate the relevance of sustainable forest management to sustainable development, and communicate with politicians and policy planners to keep sustainable forest management in the mainstream of changing political priorities and development agendas;

- Invited relevant international organizations and institutions, as well as countries in a position to do so, to support the efforts of countries in developing their capacity for implementing sustainable forest management, including for the practice and further improvement of various policy tools and instruments designed to promote it through the monitoring and evaluation of previous efforts;

- Invited relevant international and regional organizations, institutions, processes and initiatives to develop a platform for sharing useful knowledge and experiences gained through the practice of sustainable forest management, including best practices elaborated in policy tools and instruments for sustainable forest management and related international cooperation, collaborations and partnerships;

- Encouraged relevant international and regional organizations, institutions, processes and initiatives to coordinate to reduce the forest-related reporting burden on countries, and, in this regard, recommended that processes for criteria and indicators initiate actions to this end by taking advantage of existing frameworks and capacity;

- Recommended, in this respect, that processes for criteria and indicators, in particular, which have evolved from a shared view that arose from the Earth Summit in 1992, consider how they can work together to bring a common message on sustainable forest management to the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in 2012 and beyond.

Appendix I

List of presenters and titles of presentations

Session 1. Overview

Mahendra Joshi, secretariat of the United Nations Forum on Forests

International trends in sustainable forest management

Eva Muller, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

Developments in sustainable forest management

Session 2. Development and implementation of policy tools and instruments for sustainable forest management

Subsession 2.1. Criteria and indicators

Malgorzata Buszko-Briggs, Forest Europe Liaison Unit, Oslo

Policy tools for sustainable forest management in Europe

Peter Gaulke, United States Department of Agriculture Forest Services, United States of America, and the Montreal Process

Application of the Montreal Process criteria and indicators at national and subnational scales

Steven Johnson, International Tropical Timber Organization

Promotion of sustainable management of African forests (African Timber Organization/International Tropical Timber Organization)

Jorge Malleux, consultant (Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization), Peru

Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization

Mostafa Jafari, Tehran Process secretariat for low forest cover countries, Islamic Republic of Iran

Tehran Process and criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management in low forest cover countries and Near East dry land zones

Subsession 2.2. Guidelines

Ian Thompson, Canadian Forest Service, Canada

Forest degradation and proposed indicators

Eduardo Mansur, International Tropical Timber Organization

International Tropical Timber Organization/International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources guidelines for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in tropical timber production forests

Eva Muller, FAO

FAO-World Bank initiative on indicators for good forest governance

and

Voluntary guidelines for responsible management of planted forests: purpose, principles and uses

Subsession 2.3. Forest certification and legality verification

Markku Simula, University of Helsinki, Finland

Development and implementation of certification in tropical forests: challenges and opportunities

Vincent van den Berk, European Forest Institute

Legality verification on the internal European Union market

Session 3. Challenges and opportunities ahead

Johannes Stahl, secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity

Forest biodiversity and sustainable forest management: outcomes of the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity

Agus Sarsito, Ministry of Forestry, Indonesia

Sustainable forest management: Indonesia experience

Alexander Boamah Asare, Forestry Commission, Ghana

Challenges to sustainable forest management in Ghana: analysis of initiatives and the way forward

Marco A. W. Lentini, Instituto Floresta Tropical, Brazil

Challenges and opportunities for the expansion of sound forest management practices in the Brazilian Amazon: a South America case

Maria Palenova, All-Russian Research Institute for Silviculture and Mechanization of Forestry, Russian Federation

Criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management: experiences and lessons from Russia

Akito Kataoka, Sumitomo Forestry Co. Ltd., Japan

Private forest management through forest certification in Hokkaido Region by Sumitomo Forestry, and its characteristics

Lambert Okrah, Canadian Environmental Network

Perspectives from major groups

All the presentations are available from www.rinya.maff.go.jp/j/kaigai/CLI-presentations.html.

Appendix II

List of Steering Committee members, seminar officers, facilitators and panellists

Steering Committee members

Agus Sarsito, Ministry of Forestry, Indonesia

Steven Johnson, International Tropical Timber Organization

Malgorzata Buszko-Briggs, Forest Europe Liaison Unit, Oslo

Peter Gaulke, USDA Forest Services, United States of America, and the Montreal Process

Mahendra Joshi, secretariat of the United Nations Forum on Forests

Takeshi Goto, Forestry Agency, Japan

Yuichi Sato, Forestry Agency, Japan (Chair of Steering Committee)

Co-chairs

Takeshi Goto, Forestry Agency, Japan

Agus Sarsito, Ministry of Forestry, Indonesia

Rapporteur

Steven Johnson, International Tropical Timber Organization

Session facilitators

Koji Ueda, Forestry Agency, Japan (session 1)

Marco A. W. Lentini, Instituto Floresta Tropical, Brazil (session 2.1)

Agus Sarsito, Ministry of Forestry, Indonesia (session 2.2)

Peter Gaulke, USDA Forest Services and the Montreal Process (session 2.3)

Malgorzata Buszko-Briggs, Forest Europe Liaison Unit, Oslo (session 3)

Eduardo Mansur, International Tropical Timber Organization (panel discussion)

Panellists

Eva Muller, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

Markku Simula, University of Helsinki, Finland

Alexander Boamah Asare, Forestry Commission, Ghana

Lambert Okrah, Canadian Environmental Network

Ingwald Gschwandtl, Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management, Austria

Akito Kataoka, Sumitomo Forestry Co. Ltd., Japan

Overseas invitees

Alan Reid, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, New Zealand

Angelo Sartori, Ministry of Agriculture, Chile

John Hall, Natural Resources Canada, Canada

Lei Jingpin, Chinese Academy of Forestry, China

Mikko Olavi Kurppa, secretariat of the United Nations Forum on Forests

Pablo Laclau, National Institute for Agricultural Technology, Argentina

Seminar secretariat

Yuichi Sato, Forestry Agency, Japan

Rikiya Konishi, Forestry Agency, Japan

Noriko Ishitobi, Forestry Agency, Japan

Hidetaka Ichikawa, Forestry Agency, Japan

The full list of participants will be available from www.rinya.maff.go.jp/j/kaigai/CLI.html.